Declares That One Draper Worked Him for 825,000 and Then Turned Him Over to Hig Hill Keliber, Who Got

O More Came Twice a Week. Boston, March 26.-In the presence of his attorney, H. H. Winslow, and Capt. Patrick Hurley and Inspector Neilan of the Combridge police George W. Coleman resterday told the story of how the money which he took from the National City Bank of Cambridge went into the maw of tine face bunco gang.

He said he would not try to shield himself or anybody else and gave the Cambridge officials the names of the faro confidence men who he said had tried to make him the scapegoat, but who, in his opinion, deserved to be punished just as

verely as he was likely to be. Coleman says National Bank Examiner Hahn is mistaken when he estimates that the total loss to the defunct National City Bank will aggregate \$250,000. He says he stole \$180,000. All of this, he says. went to the faro men. He says there isn't a dollar of it left and that he doesn't expect to be able to recover a penny of it. aithough he would like to and wants to do all in his power to aid the prosecutors.

He says that while he was occupying a cell at the Charles street jail an attorney visited him on behalf of the faro men and tried to induce him to sign a statement that he had lost \$60,000 in stock speculation and \$30,000 on the recent Mayoralty election, had spent \$15,000 in riotous living and \$10,000 in "miscellaneous ex-

These statements he branded as pure inventions and refused to attach his aignature. He was told that he would have to serve a term at Atlanta anyway and that if he indorsed the statement certifying that the bulk of his loot had been swallowed up in the stock market pressure would be brought to bear and everything fixed so he wouldn't get any more than five years. But he still refused and the lawyer went away.

In his confession Coleman admitted that he squandered \$215,000, but explained that only \$190,000 of this was stolen from the bank. The other \$35,000, he said, was

It is young Coleman's purpose to plead guilty to the offence charged, that of making false entries in the books of the bank, but he proposes to give the United States authorities every opportunity to indict and prosecute his accomplices. He be sentenced to at least five rears in the Federal prison at Atlanta. Ga., but he hopes that United States District Attorney French will be able to reach the men whom Coleman charges with reaping the profits of his manipulation of the books of the National City Bank.

'I first got acquainted with the New York game about four years ago," said "At that time I met a man in a hotel on Washington street. Boston. named Frank Draper. He and I became very good friends and he told me of a farogame in New York which could be broken through an amployee who was willing to help carry out a winning combination. At that time I had 335,000 of my own money, which I was willing to risk. I had not taken a dollar of the bank's money to speculate and the money I had was legitimate earnings.

"I went to New York with this man and he introduced me to a man called Jack." I do not know his last name nor have I ever heard it. 'Jack dealt in a New York bank, and the scheme was for us to play our money and 'Jack' would see that we won.

"I made several visits to this bank where 'Jack' dealt with Draper and I who will be the posks of the bank indicate that the comment upon it and I have declined to do so.

The alleged interview which has appeared in some of the afternoon papers is wholly unauthorized and except for the statement that I declined to do so.

At the Federal building the inference is drawn from Mr. French's statement that the Government has not ended its inquiry into this case.

Washington, March 28.—National Bank Examiner S. M. Hann has submitted a report to the Comptroller of the Currency of his investigations of the National City Bank of Cambridge, Mass., which closed its doors on February 23, 1910, and the methods used by George W. Coleman, the defaulting bookkeeper which has appeared in some of the afternoon papers is wholly unauthorized and except for the statement that I declined to be intreview that I declined to be interview which has appeared in some of the afternoon papers is wholly unauthorized and except for the statement that I declined to be interviewed is wholly unauthorized and except for the attement that I declined to be interviewed is wholly unauthorized and except for the attement that I declined to be interviewed is wholly unauthorized and except for the drawn from Mr. French's statement that the Government has not ended its inquiry into this case.

Washington Mr. French' a hotel on Washington street, Boston,

"I made several visits to this bank where 'Jack' dealt with Draper and I always lost. They would turn a card or two each time and show me if I had only enough money to play a little longer I appears that Coleman kept a small conversel account in the hank but never "I made several visits to this bank

I kept this up until I lost the \$35,000. heet a pass book

had better not take any of the bank's stracted his own checks from the incommoney; that if I had none of my own I ing mail.

had better not gamble. I had nothing to do with the faro game after that until \$180,000 approximately through a system \$180,000 approximately through a system.

with whom I first went to New York, at a Boston hotel and kept up an acquaintance. I asked him if there was anything doing in

bank. They pretended to be in league with some one. No, we didn't have any rehearsals. Perhaps we'd have won now and then if we had. Jack told me Kejher would put up an equal amount with me to play the bank.

"Keliher and I became friends right

away. I liked him and I see now that he had a great influence over me from the start. He and I went around together start. He and I went around together and he told me of the large amount of money he was making by winning from a faro bank in New York. He always had plenty of money and he told me that he was in a game in which he could not lose.

was in a game in which he could not lose "He said that he went over to New York once or twice a week with \$2,500 and he always doubled his money. I told him that I had some money that I would like to risk on such a sure thing, and he said he would give me the same chance he had. He said he would put my money in with would put my money in with and divide the winnings.

ck and collecting on it and went with to New York. It was understood t he was to put up an equal sum. We stopped at the same hotel and there

I gave him my \$2,500 to play. He went away and in a few hours he returned and anid we had been cleaned out. He had lost his money and mine, but he said the

A few days later I got \$2,500 more and went to New York with him again. He went to New York with him again. He went out to play, came back broke and we returned to Boston. "This happened about twice a week.

I used to leave Cambridge saying I was going to New York on business, when the fact was I went with my faro friend to play the game. I rarely had more than

"How much did you spend all told?"
"I should say about \$180,000."
"How many times did you come back for more money?"
"Several times."
"Did Keliher know you were getting this money from the bank?"
"I think he had a pretty good idea. I told him I was getting it wrong."
"Did you tell him you were getting it from the bank?"
"I don't remember saying that exactly. om the bank?"
"I don't remember saying that exactly,

no."
"Didn't you suspect something?"
"Yes, once I said, 'Damn it. Bill, what is the matter with that damn hank down there? Do you think I am going to get together all the money there is in the country and go broke and get myself in wrong and go to the chair? Why don't you wake up and get some money? I can't stand this forever."
"When he told you to go back and get some money," interrupted Attorney Winslow, "what was said about your getting the money?"

was nothing said except to go back and get it."
"Was there anything said about your position in the bank?"

position in the bank?"
"Yes."
"Yes."
"Did Keliher ever go out to the bank?"
"Not that I know of. He may have."
"When was the first time Keliher knew the bank might discover the loss?"
"I don't remember."
"How long before you went away?"
"Oh. I might have said several times that I was getting in wrong."
"What conversation did you have before you went away about the discrepancy."

"What conversation did you have before you went away about the discrepancy
in the funds of the bank?"

"I told him I was liable to get futo
trouble and was going to take a smooch."

"What did you mean by that?"

"A vacation. That was three or four
days before I skipped. Keliher knew
I was going to Kansas City. After I got
there I needed money and he telegraphed
me \$250, but I couldn't cash the order
because I was going under the name of
C. M. MacTaggart and nobody could
identify me."

dentify me."
"Did you arrange with Keliher to hire

"Yes, I wanted him to engage Mr. Coakley, but found another lawyer waiting for me with Wilson W. Lockhart at the Huntington avenue station when I got back."

Coleman said that on several of his visits to New York he met Miss Mamie Hightower of Kansas City. Coleman introduced the young woman to his friend and they had dinner together and went to the theatre on a number of occasions.

Coleman said his last visit to New York was late in January, when he lost \$5.000. After that he said he decided to quit gambling, as he had then succeeded in withdrawing practically \$1.000 from the National City Bank by the use of checks which were paid through the Boston Clearing House.

It is thought that as a result of the confession made yesterday by Coleman Federal authorities may broaden the scope of their inquiry.

Late this afternoon United States District Attorney French gave out this state-

My attention has been called to an article appearing in several of the morning papers purporting to be a statement of George W. Coleman, made yesterday in the presence of his counsel, a member of the Cambridge police force and a news-

Such a publication at this stage of the proceedings in the United States Court is likely to have an unfortunate effect upon the administration of justice. It would obviously be highly improper for me to make any further comment upon it and I have declined to do so.

I do not remember the street in New Pergnal checks for sums amounting to York where the gambling house was located, for I was bewildered, but it was north of Fiftieth street.

The pergnal checks for sums amounting to \$3.00 or \$5.000 or another bank, and turn been over to a curb broker, whose mana, -r would issue the broker's check for north of Fiftieth street.

"When I had lost the last dollar of my own money I told the Boston man that I had no more money. I told him I was employed in a bank and I might possibly get some money there, but I thought I clearing House Association. Coleman checked off the Clearing House items in the checked off the Clearing House items in the semployed in a bank and I might possibly set some money there, but I thought I checked off the Clearing House Association. Coleman checked off the Clearing House items in the Cambridge bank and undoubtedly abhad better not take any of the bank's stracted his own checks from the incom-

\$180,000 approximately through a system of kiting checks with the broker Bring-ing forward balances from day to day, be manipulated from forty to fifty ac-

counts.

Coleman appears to have had complete I asked him if there was anything doing in New York, and he said there was not Giov. Hughes, he told me, had put the lid down, had stopped betting at the race-tracks, had closed the poolrooms and had scared the gamblers.

"About two years ago I met 'Jack' in Boston, and he introduced me to 'Big Bill' Keliher. We met on Boston Common. It was in June. Jack and Keliher as large of the individual ledger. There are many false entries on the ledger in his handwriting. Coleman received a salary of \$12 a week, owned an automobile, employed a chauffeur, wore looking for a fellow to break the faro bank. They pretended to be in league with some one. No, we didn't have any

It is reported that during the last six months on many occasions he would leave on the 5 o'clock express for New York, arrive there about 10, play a faro game and be at his desk by 9 o'clock the next morning.

WANTED, THREE GIBBONSES.

Brother Bernard Has Acquired Money

and Looks for His Brother and Sisters. Mayor Gaynor received yesterday a ietter from a boiler maker named Bernard Gibbons of Davenport, Obio, asking him to aid in searching for the present whereabouts of Gibbons's brother John and his two sisters. Mollie and Fannie. Gibbons, who is 35 years old, said in his letter that both his parents died when he was 7 years old and that after being given to the care of the Roman Catholic orphan asylum he was sent West and was brought up as an apprentice to the boilermaking trade. His brother and his two sisters, he explained, were also sent to charitable institutions, and as he has now "acquired money," as the letter put it, he wishes to find and to care for if need be his sisters and brother. The Mayor sent the letter to Police Commissioner Eaker with directions to make the search asked for by the writer, and he also requested the newspapers to give publicity to the case. Gibbons's home in Davenport is 524 Federal street. etter from a boiler maker named Bernard

POCKETPICKING CASE UPSET Because of Judge's Interposition and

Presenter's Exemsive Zeni.
The Appellate Division of the Suprem The Appellate Division of the Supreme play the game. I rarely had more than 55,000 and generally it was \$2,500. It was the same story every time—he lost. I had the same story in the northwestern interior of Baffin Land: the same the suptice of William Springer, sentenced to eight the northwestern interior of Baffin Land: the northwestern interior of Baffi

THREE YEARS IN THE ARCTIC

RASMUSSEN'S PLANS FOR HIS LONG EXILE.

the Chief Purpose is to Study the Eskimo. of Whom His Mother Was One, to Learn if Possible, Where They Origi-nated—To Visit Unknown Lands.

Knud Rasmussen, the Danish explorer and one time partisan of Dr. Cook, has announced his programme for a three years exile in the barren lands within the Arctic circle, which he shall devote to the study of his ancestors. Rasmussea is perhaps the only educated white man who needs go to Eskimo land to learn something about his forebears. His mother was a full blooded Eskimo and not only is Rasmussen proud of it, but he feels that by his kinship with the Eskimos his mission is that of adding to the world's knowl

edge of the scattered northern peoples.

According to the announcement which Rasmussen has made through the current number of the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London, the Danish Ethnographical Expedition to the Central Eskimos, which he is to head and which is to receive the support of the Danish Government, will leave Copenhagen some time during the summer of 1911 in a ship of the type of the Gjoa, which threaded a northwest passage in Amundsen's expedition several years ago. Be sides the crew the ship will carry a geolo gist and a physician who will also be an expert in botany and zoology. Provision will also be made to have ship's officers, who are able to do cartographics and meteorological work, for it is Rasmussen's plan to strike into fields north of the continent of America which have either never been visited or only casually

explored. The great aim of this Danish-Eskimo explorer and scientist is to trace the migration of the Greenland Eskimo from their supposed original home somewhere about the northern shores of the American continent. Heretofore scientists who have made studies of the Eskimo have always gone just so far in their researches into the history and ethnology of the strange nomads of the North and then have found themselves up against a blank wall of mystery-the mystery peoples' origin. The Greenland Eskimo. especially those in the Smith Sound region from which Peary and Cook drew their aides in polar work, seem to be particularly barren of folk tales or of tradition which might throw light upon their origin. Ethnologists who have visited the frozen regions have guessed that there was some bond between the Eskimos of Alaska and those of Greenland, but theirs has been a guess unsupported by evidence. Rasmussen hopes to find such evidence and to fix if he can the original starting point of all the

Fakimo migrations In pursuance of this scheme he intends to drive his s hip through Hudson Strait after having first made a call at Danish West Greenland for sledges and fur supplies. By way of Fox Basin he plans to find a winter quarters in the Fury and Hecla straits, which separate Melville Peninsula from Cockburn Lland at about the eighty-fifth parallel of longitude. With his base here he plans to spend the first winter out in sledge journeys in and around the northwestern shoulder of

"The inhabitants of northwestern Baffin Land are very little known," says Rasmussen. "They have never been subjected to a thorough ethnographical study. The Baffinlanders found and studied by Frans Boas in the Cumberland Sound toward the southeast live so far from the inhabitants of northwestern Baffin Land and under such widely different conditions of life that it is impossible to make any comparison between the two groups. Upon the whole the Eskimos in the northwestern Baffin Land are among the most unknown of the Eskimo people, though this district must naturally be looked upon as the very thoroughfare from the American continent to Green-

After the first winter in the Arctic After the first winter in the Arctic Rasmussen plans to break from the ice as soon as spring comes and go south in the Chesterfield Inlet country. This long slender finger of salt water that points westward from Hudson Bay at about 58 latitude into a cluster of lakes in the barren grounds will be the theatre in the barren grounds will be the theatre for Rasmussen's activity during the following fall and winter. Here is the country where the Eskimo and the Indian types, known generically as the Mountaineer Indians, meet along a ragged and hotly contested frontier. The Barren Grounds Eskimos are as little known as the Baffinlanders except to the fugitive traders who risk their ships in the Hudson. the Baminianders except to the fugitive traders who risk their ships in the Hudson Bay ice during the brief summer months of free water. By sledge parties Ras-mussen hopes to find these Barren Land tribes and by barter to procure from them ethnological specimens which later he will correlate with those obtained from

other tribes.

The rest of Rasmussen's exile will be The rest of Rasmussen's exile will be spent, according to his plans, in western trips through the maze of islands that fringe the northern rim of the continent as far as Coronation Gulf, which lies between the 110th and 115th parallels just above the Arctic circle. This is a country which is absolutely desolate and unvisited by white men, save on such expeditions of discovery as that planned by Rasmussen. How many Eskimos or what tribes of the nomads live within the stretch from Coronation Gulf to Melville Peninsula nobody knows. Here is an stretch from Coronation Gulf to Melville Peninsula nobody knows. Here is an entirely new field open to the scientist. Rasmussen expects that he will live with some of these Eskimos almost constantly, taking sledge trips with them into the interior barren lands and studying their problems of life and tribal communism. Rasmussen believes that the seat of Eskimo culture lies somewhere in the barren grounds between the Chesterfield Inlet country and Coronation Gulf and this vast tract represents the original

harren ground inlet country and Coronation Guif and this vast tract represents the original home of the peoples of the North. He says that the fishing methods of the inland Esk mo have been modified and fitted to tidewater conditions and have become the common methods of seal hunting from the sea ice. Can he but hunting from the sea ice. Can he but become intimate with the customs and if possible the traditions of the inland Eakimos of North America he believes

that he can determine pretty closely the region of their origin. "Among the Greenland Polar Eskimos of Smith Sound," says Rasmussen, "I have "Among the Greenland Polar Eskimos of Smith Sound," says Rasmussen. "I have been so lucky as to meet a number of families who must be looked upon as being the last immigrants from the American Eskimo districts, and though through conversation with these immigrants I have not been able to learn where exactly they had their native country, among other things because the men who made and directed the voyage are dead, while those who are now alive only took part in it as small children. I look upon it as all but settled that the country from where they immigrated must be sought about the northwestern interior of Baffin Land; that is to say, in the sea inside Bylot Island, as well as along the Fury and Hecla straits, in which two territories the population along inland routes which are still unknown to us seem to have been in close communication with one another."

Stern Brothers

are showing On the Second Floor

Later Importations of

Paris Model Hats

from Reboux, Georgette, Marie, Guy, Etc., for Carriage and Evening Wear.

5 Smart Street and Semi-Dress Hats Automobile Bonnets and Veils

Also a choice selection of

Misses' and Children's Imported Hats

Upholstery Departments

Unusual facilities for the furnishing of City and Country Homes.

DRAPERIES AND HANGINGS

of every description, with large assortments of Fabrics, Lace Curtains and Lace Materials to select from.

A representative will call at residences, if desired, to submit suggestions, designs and estimates.

Window Shades, Awnings and Furniture Slip Covers

of exclusive materials of their own importation Made to Order at Very Moderate Prices.

Estimates Furnished on Request.

Rugs Made to Order

French Savonnerie and Aubusson, Austrian Hand-tufted and American Chenille Axmisters to harmonize with decorations of various periods.

Orders accepted now for Fall Delivery

West Twenty-third Street

SHIELDLESS WILMERDING.

Not Bugher's Friendship That Gave Him the Hadge the Colored Lady Took.

Deputy Police Commissioner Bugher is not a friend of Robert Wilmerding. the young broker, who lost his special police badge on Friday night when he was 'set upon by a colored lady" near Sherry's

"set upon by a colored lady" near Sherry's in Fifth avenue. Wilmerding, when he told the neutenent at the East Fifty-tirst street station of his loss, said that the shield had been given to him by Mr. Bugher. The shield was No. 638.

This shield was applied for some months ago by Wilmerding, who is in the employ of the General Accident. Fire and Life Assurance Corporation of Philadelphia, with New York offices at 1 Liberty street. The shield was asked for because it would be an assistance to Mr. Wilmerding in investitagting fires, for his company. The application came to Headquarters through the regular police channels, indorsed by the captain of the Second

indorsed by the captain of the Second precinct, the inspector in charge of that district and the chief inspector. The First Deputy Commissioner passes on all such applications, and so the matter came to Mr. Bugher. He granted the application.

Last June young Wilmerding was arrested for offering to buy candy for a boy he didn't know. He explained that through nearsightedness he had mistaken the boy. The case was thrown out by a Police Magistrate next day. As is the rule holders of special police badges taken the boy. The case was thrown out by a Police Magistrate next day. As is the rule, holders of special police badges who get into trouble lose their shields, and Mr. Wilmerding had to go before Deputy Commissioner Bugher to explain his arrest. He was accompanied by his father. The explainaton satisfied Mr. Bugher, for Wilmerding's shield was not recalled. That meeting between Commissioner Bugher and Mr. Wilmerding is the only time the two men ever saw each other. Commissioner Bugher has had no dealings with Mr. Wilmerding before or since then.

six hundred such special badges have een issued. Some of these may be re-

PRESBYTERY HAS A SAY

Before Westminster Church Can Sell Its

Before Westminster Church Can Sell Its
Property.

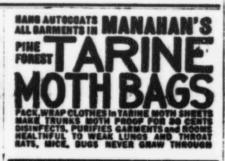
The litigation between the Westminster
Presbyterian Church and the Presbytery
of New York as to which has control of
the church property in West Twentythird street was before the Appellate Dithird street was before the Appellate Dithird street was before the Appeliate Division of the Supreme Court on the petition of the Presbytery to be allowed to intervene in the application of the Westminster Church for permission to sell its property and use the proceeds to establish a new church uptown. The higher court permits the Presbytery to

higher court permits the Presbytery to intervene.

The court points out that in March, 1909, the Presbytery dissolved the Westminster Church and that on appeal to the General Assembly the dissolution was ratified. Prior to 1×71 a religious corporation held its temporal property free from the domination of ecclesiastical authorities, but in that year the law was changed, and now the trustees of church property must administer it according to the discipline and rules of the denomination to which the church members belong. A suit to determine the rights of the Westminster Church and the Presbytery is now pending, and the court holds that it cannot assent to the sale of the property so long as the rights are undetermined.

TO STRIKE HERE AND THERE, Stea mfitters Will Pick Out Buildings on Which Other Unions Will Quit.

There will be no general sympathetic strike of the building trades unions in aid of the striking steamstters, it was announced last night at a meeting of



LAMB ATTACKS TOM TAGGART. Urges Indiana Democrats to Smast Machine Run for Private Gain.

TERRE HACTE, Ind . March 26 -Vigo county Democrats in convention today indorsed the suggestion of Gov. a candidate for United States Senator. and John E. Lamb was indorsed as candidate

Lamb made a speech before the convention in which he attacked the Taggart machine and declared that the Democrats should divorce themselves from a political machine that extends from Indianapolis to French Lick and that exists only for private gain.

He said the party has never won a victory under the machine and that it is time the people had thrown it off and taken their affairs into their own hands. The appearance of Lamb as a candidate, with the indorsement of his county, makes it certain that the fight will now be carried into the State convention.

NOT BACK OF RAIDING COPS Parkhurst Society Has No Dealing With Keenan and Cunningham.

The rumor got abroad vesterday that Policemen Thomas Keenan and Charles F. Cunningham, whose Sunday excise raids in The Bronx of late have got them into trouble with Police Commissioner Baker, were backed by the Parkhurst

Dennison Taken to Matteawan.

Herbert Jerome Dennison, who shot Arthur Shibley and Robbie Lomas in High Bridge Park on January 12 last, was taken from the Tombs to Matteawan yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Spellman. Dennison was so much quieter than a nison was so much quieter than a or two ago that he was relieved of

ALCOHOLISM

THE ANTIOL THEATHENT for the Liquor Habit is the most effective and permanent remedy that has yet been dis-covered. Its claims are reason-able and convincing, it has no unpleasant or inconvenient features and The Cost is

A More Trifle

CLIP THIS CUT for future reference, and drop me a Postal Card NOW, for my PHER ROOKLEY. It will explain to you the recaller drop me a Funtal Carl alone to you the reculier assessment that accompany Medevate, Convivial, Carousal, Periodic and Chronic Drinking it will show you just where you stand. Address, JOHN C.EARL, M.A., 1224 Gates av. Montrial, N.J., U.S.A. A Postal will bring it to you

ANNOUNCEMENT

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD **Greenport and Hamptons Express Trains**

Effective April 1st, trains 20 and

220, leaving E. 34th Street Station, N. Y., 3:16 and Flatbush Ave. Station, Brooklyn, 4:01 P. M., for Greenport and the Hamptons, will be resu

Stern Brothers

Direct attention to their Large Assortment of

Women's Costumes

in a variety of simple and elaborate effects.

Including styles suitable for Afternoon and Dinner Wear, in sheer fabrics. at \$69.50, 79.50, 98.00 to 238.00

Street Dresses.

of Serges, Foulard, Pongee and Taffeta Silks, \$21.50, 29.50, 37.50 to 59.50

Summer Dresses

of Linen, Lingerie and Batiste, in One and Two Piece Effects, embroidered and trimmed with laces.

at \$12.50, 19.50, 29.50 to 98.00

Women's Outer Garments

From the Leading Paris Houses

Imported and Domestic Automobile and Steamer Wraps.

Excellent Values for Monday

Imported Chiffon Coats, ., 585.00 hand embroidered. Value 3120.00.

29.75

Imported Motor and Steamer Coats. 39.50 of English Mixtures, Value \$60.00.

> Special Sale of Silk and Cotton Mixed Miro Shantung

Medium weight, in two toned effects, extra bright lustre, in very desirable colors for Street Costumes,

with hand embroidered collar, Value \$40.00,

1 29¢ Also another purchase of

French Ramie Dress Linens Pure Flax, 48 inches wide, in thirty-five

Pongee Paletots, silk lined.

new Spring shades, including white, Usual Price 95c Yard

Lace Departments

Later Spring Importations of exclusive novelties

consisting of Venise, Point d'Alencon, Fancy Net, Marquise, Maline with metal and coloreu combinations in Edgings, Insertions, Flouncings and Allovers to match.

Also To-morrow

Valenciennes Laces and Insertions, from 34 to 11/2 inches wide, 25c, '38c, 45c and 58c Doz. Yds.

Regular Value 38c to 95c

Tucked and Figured Allover Nets, in ecru, white and gold, white and silver, 18 ins. wide, at 95c to \$2.25 Yard Regular Value \$1.65 to 3.00

Silver and Gold, 116 to 4 inches wide, at 25c to \$3.45 Yard Regular Value 45c to \$4.75

Colored and Black Dress Goods

Dress and Skirt Lengths

of Imported Sheer Materials, in plain and fancy effects

At Greatly Reduced Prices And in addition Imported Black Broadcloth. Lustrous finish, Spring weight, sponged and shrunk, for Tailor Gowns,

Novelty Bandings, in Steel,

Spring Styles of

Regular Price \$2.75 Yard

Boys' and Young Men's Clothing

in fancy mixtures and blue serges

Combination Suits, in Norfolk and Double-breasted styles, Values \$8.50 and 10.50

Young Men's Suits, with the New Model Sack Coat, Values \$16.50 and 18.50

Washable Russian and Sailor Suits in Imported galateas, stripes and white rep, with Sailor or Military Collars,
Values \$3.50 and 4.50 at 1.95, 2.95

Misses' and Small Women's Tailored Suits and Dresses

in the newest and most desirable models

Suits, of plain or wale serges, also shepherd check worsted materials and hair line serge, Two Button Coat, with long notch collar reveres, peau de cygne Value \$27.50, lined, 14 to 20 years,

Dresses, of twili silk foulard with Chiffon Coat to match, also with bordered tunic, in navy, copenhagen, brown, reseda and rose, lace yoke and sleeves, 14 to 20 yrs,

Value \$35.00 Misses' and Girls' Suits and Coats

Misses' Junior Suits, of plain serge and shepherd check worsted materials, braided shawl collar of satin, pleated skirt, 13 to 17 yrs, Value \$24.50,

Girls' Three Piece Suits, of plain serge, shepherd check and homespun materials, inlaid satin collar, piaited skirt, 10 to 16 years. Value \$21.50,

Girls' Chantecler Coats, of plain serge and shepherd check materials, Side Plaited Model, with Egyptian girdle, em-broidered Rep silk sailor collar and cuffs, 8 to 16 years, 12.50 Value \$18.50

West Twenty-third Street